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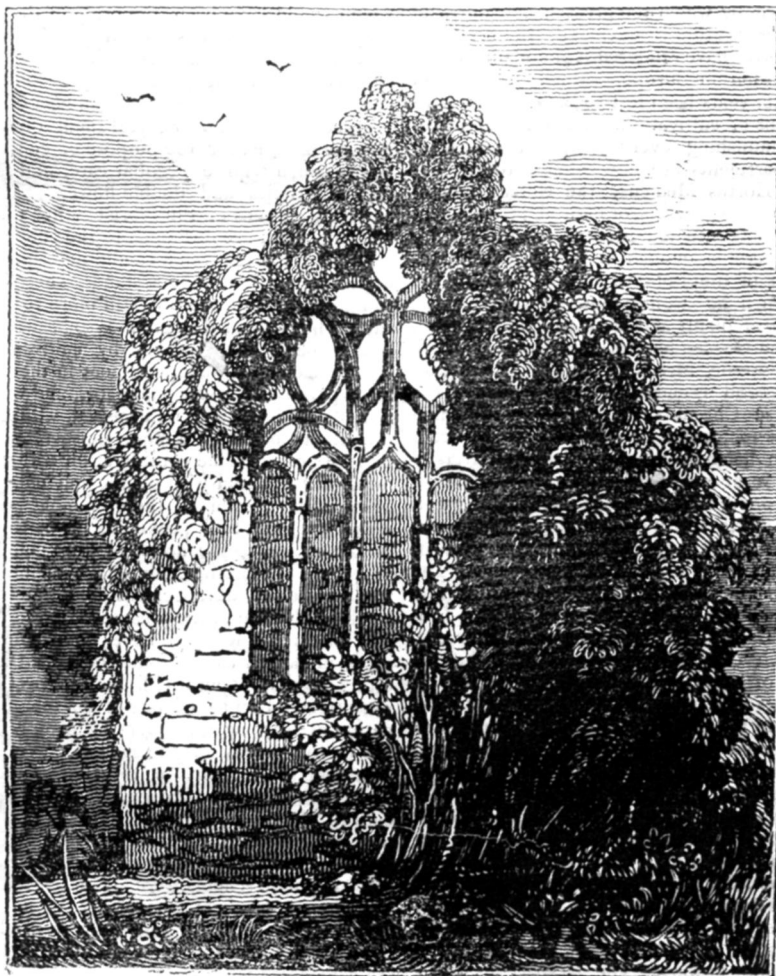
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sanctuary of Botanical science; experiments might be there practised which are too tedious for private persons to undertake, and by educating those students to become the managers of gentlemen's gardens, their own would evidently be improved by the superior skill which they would acquire during their apprenticeship. As to their teacher no person could be more adequate to fill that station than one who is residing on the spot, and who has long been connected with the establishment, Mr. John White of the Glasnevin Botanic Garden. Thirty years of unwearied research and zealous devotion to the pursuit have rendered him if not unrivalled, at least unsurpassed as a Botanist and a gardener by any person in the kingdom, and although he had not the good fortune to be the means of preserving the garden from the state of neglect into which it has fallen, that must be entirely imputed to his want of power or authority over its management, and his not having liberty of ordering such arrangements as his skill would direct. His merits indeed seem not to be sufficiently known to the world or he would not have been suffered to remain so long under gardener to the society, when he is capable of filling much higher and more honorable situations; but if the present suggestion should ever be carried into execution, and the Botanic garden ever become a school for horticulturists, then, at least, it is to be hoped that Mr. White will have the opportunity of exerting his active skill, and applying his extensive information to the instruction of his countrymen. To the students themselves

medals or other small premiums might be given as rewards for superior skill and diligence, public examinations might be held at stated periods, and they should be allowed diplomas when considered perfectly capable of the management of private gardens. Mr. Knight's successful culture of fruit trees is one example out of a thousand proving the valuable results which might attend a similar course of experiments in the Botanic Garden; it is not a matter of theoretic speculation, or one whose *cui bono* could be canvassed for a moment, but it would be the means (along with the Irish Gardener's Magazine, if it fulfils all it promises) of rescuing the Irish from the still unremoved censure of Cambrensis, who declares us "*Ignaros esse cultores.*"

But still more for the sake of Botany than of Horticulture do we call on the society to use some exertion towards procuring collections of seeds and plants from foreign countries, or other Botanic gardens to supply their own. It is impossible for the attention of gardeners to keep unimpaired the generation of exotic plants, when every season of this climate is tending to decrease their health, and render them less able to bear the severity of the next: a garden if once well stocked cannot remain so for ever, but if now again properly filled, it is to be hoped the increasing spread of cultivation in this country will never more suffer its national garden to fall into neglect and decay.

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DOMINICAN PRIORY, CASHEL.

This Priory was founded by David McKelly, or Mac Kerroyll, or Mac Carroll, Archbishop of Cashel, in 1243, and supplied it with Dominican Friars from Cork. General Chapters of the order were held here in 1289 and 1387. It was destroyed by fire, and rebuilt by John Cantwell, the Archbishop, about the year 1480. Edward

Brown, the last Prior, surrendered the Priory to Henry VIII., and was valued at 51s. 4d. Irish currency. On the 5th May, 1544, it was granted to Walter Fleming, of Cashel, merchant, at the rent of 2s. 6d.

This Priory was considered the finest building of the Dominican Order in Ireland.